BELGIUM ALL ABLAZE

WORKINGMEN FIGHT BEHIND BARRICADES IN THE STREETS OF ANTWERP.

ALL THE MILITIA OF THE KINGDOM ORDERED OUT-DESPERATE RIOTING AT GRAMMONT AND AT MONS, WHERE DYNA-

MITE WAS USED.

Brussels, April 17.-The industrial revolution against the Chamber of Deputies is in full progress, and deeds of violence are reported from most of the centres of industry in the kingdom. The Government has issued a decree calVnz out all the militia for the defence of the State. This means the mobilization of about 45,000 troops against the workingmen. Extraordinary military measures will be adopted to-morrow to preserve order in this city. Strong reinforcements of chasseurs and carbineers are arriving with every train this evening. Every officer has received a city map on which is marked a neutral zone from which the crowds are to be excluded. In this zone are the Palais de la Nation, where Parliament meets, all the Ministerial bureaux and the Royal Palace.

A thousand dock laborers in Antwerp joined universal suffrage movement to day. strikers cut off communication with lying at the throwing their gangways into the river. They at length became so threatening that the military had to be called out to preserve order. Many of the men employed about the wharves continued their work as usual, and this fact influenced the strikers against them. In the course of the morning the strikers, many of whom had been drinking freely, made an attack on the workers. The latter made a weak attempt to defend themselves, but they would in all probability have been driven away had it not been for the gendarmes. Some of the attacking party were armed with revolvers, and when the police intervened to protect the non-strikers the strikers showed hesitancy in using their weapons. The gendarmes, who also had weapons, were quick to respond to the fire directed against them, and it is thought that several of the strikers were wounded. A number of the ringleaders among the strikers were captured by the gendarmes and

Dispatches from Antwerp to-night show that district before 3 o'clock. As often as the for universal suffrage. police dispersed them they summoned hundreds more to their aid and reassembled. A little after 3 o'clock a squadron of police, riding with drawn swords against the workingmen, were overwhelmed with showers of stones and timbers. The police retired in confusion. While the reserves were which is menaced. As early as in the side streets. Women and children hastened from the houses with firearms.

When another squadron of police, supported by a detachment of the Civic Guard, tried half an hour later to drive back the mob, they were met men behind the barricades. Many of the soldiers More military were summoned, and after two charges carried the barricades. The strikers retreated firing. Crowds are still gathering in the northern district to-night, and more fighting is expected. The concert halls of the city are empty. Several theatres are closed. The petroleum reservoirs are guarded by militia.

use of dynamite to enforce their demand for universal suffrage. A bomb which had been placed close to the Petit Wasines Church exploded this morning with great violence, shattering the stained glass windows of the church and doing other damage. There is, of course, no clew to the perpetrators, but the act is generally ascribed to the Socialists, many of whom are among the

The strikers at Mons filled the drinking place and uttered all manner of threats against the Government, and as the day wore on they became emboklened and determined to take possession of the town for a labor procession. Their intention was known to the authorities, who have many spies among the workmen, and when the mob, singing the Carmagnole and the Marseillaise, attempted to march through the streets, they were met by a strong detachment of the Civic Guard. The usual order was given for the strikers to disperse, but no attention was paid to it by the strikers. Hooting and yelling, they attempted to march on, when the order was given for the Civic Guard to prepare to fire. The mob defled the guard to fire upon them, and threw heavy stones, bottles and other missiles at them. The Guard fired upon the crowd, but the act only infuriated the strikers and their sympathizers and a charge was made upon the

A desperate hand-to-hand conflict ensued. The main body of the strikers was broken up, but groups of them could be seen in the side streets leading from the main thoroughfare. The battle was long and bitterly contested, but finally the Civie Guard were victorious. It is known that four of the miners were killed. Many of the rioters were wounded, and several were taken to the hospital. It is thought that the exact number of the wounded will never be known, as some of them were carried away by their friends to prevent their falling into the hands of the authorities. Fourteen soldiers were wounded in this fight, and three will not recover. They were removed to the hospital, where their ante-mortem statements were taken for the Public Prosecutor.

The killing of the four strikers has added reatly to the excitement in the town, and there is danger of a more serious outbreak. Men and women from the adjacent mining villages are flocking into Mons, and the authorties are auxiously awaiting further developments. Mons is the centre of the great Borinage coal-mining district. Three-fourths of all the miners in Belgium are employed in this district.

Meetings in favor of universal suffrage at being held throughout the country, and great excitement prevails at all of them. Everywhere the speakers declare that the time has come for the down-trodden workingman to assert his right to a voice in the government of the country, and impussioned appeals are made to those who live by toil to leave their work and to join the great demonstration now in

The cotton yarn, lace, linen and woollen mills and factories in Grammont, in East Flanders, are affected, a large number of the operatives in these industries having joined in the strike movement. Some of the more enthusiastic and hot-blooded Mrikers at Gramment assembled in the Cafe Honandais at that place and held an impromptu beeting, at which fiery speeches were made. The darmes attempted to break up the meeting, but et with a stout resistance. The fight was transred to the street, and, though the gendarmes had the advantage of arms and discipline, the ers struggled desperately and were dispersed ally after a long contest, and after two of the

armes and a large number of the rioters had seriously wounded. At Liege, though the strike is still on, there been to-day no disorderly demonstrations. he town is quiet, but there is no telling when the

In the Charleroi district, noted for its coal and industries, it is estimated that 30,000 miners employed. Work in the mines is practically

work, and are asserting, often in a riotous manner, their right to vote for members of the Chamber of Deputies. Most of these miners are miserably

Poor.

The Governor of the Province of Brabant, in which this city is situated, has instructed all Mayors of cities and towns within his administrative district that they must prohibit all public demonstrations for universal suffrage. The City Council of Brussels has voted thanks and congratulations to the police and Civic Guard for their valiant conduct in suppressing recent disturbances here.

their valiant conduct in suppressing recent disturbances here.

It is reported that the Premier has proposed to the King that Parliament be dissolved and a general election be held. Janson, the Radical leader in the Chamber, is said to have demanded an audience with the King.

The anxiety as to the occurrences of to-morrow is intense. The news from Mons and Antwerp has stricken the more prosperous classes with panic. There is a general tendency to urge the Deputies to decide speedily the question of suffrage, and not to be too sparing of concessions to the popular demand.

The cowardly assault on Mayor Buls, of Brussels, made by strikers yesterday, gave rise to an exciting discussion at a meeting of the Municipal Council to-day. Some of the councilmen expressed deep indignation at the outrage perpetrated upon the Mayor, and proposed that a delegation be appointed to wait upon him and express the Council's sympathy with him. It is also proposed that the police measures ordered by the Mayor be approved by the Council. The proposals were objected to by a minority of the members of the Council, who held that the Mayor's orders to the police and his hostile attitude toward the strikers were the sole cause of the attack that had been made upon him. Finally the proposals were adopted, and a committee was appointed to wait on the Mayor and express the Council's sympathy. cowardly assault on Mayor Buls, of Brus

The calle dispatch which says that the decree calling out all the militia means the mobilization of modify their views concerning the interpretation of about 45,000 troops "against the workingmen," brings the agreement. The officials held several conference out the real significance of the troubles which are with the committee, but were unable to arrive at low disturbing all Belgium. The conflict is socialistic rather than political; it is indeed that of the governing and middle classes against the workingmen. The revision of the constitution in such a opinion was manner favorable to the establishment of universal suffrage is a mere watchword and a pretext, and it unanimity with which the Belgian workingmen have fought everywhere against the constituted authorities They know that universal suffrage has not worked in other countries as a panacea capable of suppressing entirely the evils of which the laboring classes complain, and they would not risk their lives so obstinately during many days merely to secure the privilege of casting a ballot occasionally. There are only 6.000,000, and the many members of the Civic Guar who are anxions themselves to become electors, would the situation in that city has grown more threaten- not fight so energetically in the defence of law and ing hourly since noon. The strikers had gathered order if they did not nederstand that the rioters repeatedly in large crowds throughout the north- are threatening these principles rather than striving

Of course a political revolution and the establishment of a republican form of government will at som time result from all these troubles in Belgium, but for the present the middle classes feel that it much the monarchical regime as actual constitution of society itself being summoned the strikers threw up barricades cember the Socialist Congress at the Maison du Peuple, in Brussels, composed of 625 delegates, representing 325 Socialistic groups, voted anantmously that a general strike should be ordered if the reforms of the Electoral law should not be admitted by the This threat is being realized now. At the meeting a delegate of the Borinage, the great with volleys from the revolvers and rifles of the men behind the barricades. Many of the soldiers were wounded and were removed to the hospital. More military were summoned, and after two charges carried the barricades. The strikers retreated firing. Crowds are still gathering in the northern district to-night, and more fighting is spected. The concert halls of the city are mpty. Several theatres are closed. The petroseum reservoirs are guarded by militia.

The strikers at Mons have resorted to the ise of dynamite to enforce their demand for uni-

DISSECTED BY MR. GOSCHEN.

THE FINANCIAL FEATURES OF THE HOME RULE BILL EXAMINED.

Government would less the financial freedom indispensable to give elasticity to the revenue. As for the debts of Iroland to England, there were £8,000, ooo outstanding on the public works, some grants for railways, and \$10,000,000 advanced under the Ashburne act, all of which would form a first charge upon.

La Junta, Col., April 17.—The nor-union shopmen burne act, all of which would form a first charge upon the Irish Treasury. If the Land Furchas- act should be continued in force, would not the Irish Parliamen. places of the Sante Fe strikers walked out of the have something to say as to the financial arrange-

ments under it?
Altogether the bill presented a financial muddle which would produce only thorough disorganization of Irish affairs. The Irish Parliament would be unable Topeka, Kan., April 17.—The Santa Fe strikers are of Irish affairs. The Irish Parliament would be unable to remedy the confusion of Irish finance, as it would not be allowed to control its own fiscal system. The outcome of such a state of affairs necessarily would be repeated appeals to the Imperial Government and dis-

putes with it concerning financial questions.

The Prime Minister's estimate of the relative cost of administration in Ireland and England has been far from correct. If the central authority in England did as much as the corresponding authority in Ireland, the cost would be approximately the same. The Prime Minister's calculation that Ireland's contribution for Imperial purposes should be in the ratio of one-twenty-fifth instead of one-fifteenth, as originally proposed, was also open to question. Statistics showed that Ireland had now entered a period of prosperity which promised to be permanent, unles her prospects were blighted by injudicious leg-islation. Mr. Goschen quoted figures to show that within the last six months pauperism in Ireland had decreased rapidly, and deposits in savings banks had accumulated as seldom, if ever, before in the history of the country. Why, then, he asked, should any-body feel impelled to interfere with the encouraging course of Irish affairs by enjecting a r-volute nary meaure! He hoped and believed that the people of Great Britain would perceive the foolishness of such action be

fore it became too late.

If the bill should be rejected the Liberal party might further the good of the Irish people by co-operating with the Unionists in giving the country a Government much better calculated to produce general con

cheers.)
James Shanks, Lord Mayor of Dublin, and W. J.
Doberty, High sheriff of Dublin, appeared at the bar
of the House of Commons to-day, in their robes of
office, and presented a petition from the Corporation
of Dublin in favor of the Home Rule bill.

FOR A DIVISION OF IEELAND.

PROPOSAL TO EXCLUDE ULSTER FROM THE PRO-

VISIONS OF THE HOME RULE BILL. London, April 17.-The statement was made to-day that when the Irish Home Rule bill reaches the committee stage a large section of the Radicals will sup Antrim, Down and Armagh, in the province of Ulster under imperial rule, these being the counties in which the Unionist element is strongest. It is considered doubtful that Mr. Gladstone would assent to such a scheme, even if the Irish Nationalist members were willing to agree to it.

Colonel C. P. Dawnay, who was a member of the late Parliament from Thirsk and Malton, Yorkshire late Parliament from Thirsk and Malton, Yorkshire, announces the formation of a corps of gentlemen volunteers in Yorkshire with the intention of joining the Ulster Unionists in armed opposition to Irish Home Rule. The newspapers of Glasgow report that the Rule. The newspapers of Glasgow report that the Crange lodges in that city are storing rifles and bayonets, with the intention, it is presumed, of aiding the Orangemen of Ulster.

AN ENGINEER'S FATAL JUMP.

Rochester, N. Y., April 17 (Special).-A New York Rochester, N. 1., April 17 (Special).—A New York
Central express train west-bound struck an open switch
at Shortsville at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. The
engineer, John McManus, reversed his engine and
jumped. He struck a projection of the mail car and
jumped. He struck a projection of the mail car and
was instantly killed. No one clse was injured.

HUNDREDS OF EMPLOYES IN THE SHOPS GO OUT.

THEY CLAIM THAT THE COMPANY HAS VIOLATED ITS AGREEMENT IN REGARD TO

HOURS OF WORK.

Omaha, Neb., April 17.-six hundred men em ployed in the Union Pacific shops here struck at noon The men who went out were the machinists, boiler-makers, blacksmiths, moulders and pattern The employes claim that the company has acted in bad faith concerning the fulfilment of au ployed to reduce itself when the time was below standard of nine hours a day. It is claimed that employed to reduce itself naturally, has kept up the full quota of men, and in some shops. Omaha included, has increased the force. The company not only increased the force, but reduced the standard of time from nine to eight hours for a working day on January 15 of this year. The employes claim to have a written agreement signed by General Manager Dickinson and Assistant Superin-tendent Mertzheimer that while they are working eight hours it is understood that places of men who leave the service will not be filled except when ab-H. H. Clark and J. H. McConnell, general manage and master mechanic of the Union Pacific system, to a satisfactory agreement, and the strike to-day was

opinion was that the road has never been in better condition to undergo a strike than at this time. The relling stock is in much better shape, although coming out of winter, than in October last. Of 100 engines on the Nebraska division alone, there is out two engines on an average a day, having undergone light and heavy repairs, the officials do not S. H. H. Clark, when seen this afternoon, refused between the men and the company, saying that his would arise. The men, he said, had simply usked more than the company could grant, and he could not, to the extent desired, surrender his authority

not a matter of wages or hours of work, but simply the refusal of the confpany to sign new contracts submitted by the men regulating the conditions under which they should work.

The Knights of Labor among the shopmen refused Knights to remain at work, as by striking they would violate an agreement entered into by the assembly and the officers of the road. The number of Knight among the men affected is small. All the men in the company's shops at North Flatte also went out this

Kansas City, April 17.-The contemplated strike of Armstrong, near here, went into effect at 12:45 sirke includes all the machinists, blicksmith and boiler-makers employed in the shops. It was learned that the men acted under instructions issued from Omnha, the headquarters of the road, and that was general over the entire system. This 3,000 men, strong out half way acress the continer from Omaha to Portland, Ore. There are large force at Cheyenne, Rawlins, Laramic, sait Lake and Orden. Cheyenne, Wyo., April 17.—The bottermakers and machinists employed in the Union Pacific shops at the central flagstaffs. Spanish and Italian flags this point struck at 11:30 this merning. Many of will also decorate the front of the building, placed PROSPERITY OF IRELAND.

London, April 17.—Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last Salishury Cabinet, continued to debate to-day on the second reading of the Home Rule bill. He devoted his attention almost exclusively to the financial features of the measure. Under the provisions of the bill, he said, the Imperial Government would lose the financial freedom india.

brought here from Denver on Thursday to take shops and joined the strikers this morning. A re-

greatly encouraged by the strike on the Union Pacific Union Facilie, and the getter on the system.

Salt Lake, Utah, April 17.—About fifty men employed in the shops of the Union Pacific quit work to day in obedienre to orders received from the Machinists, Bollermakers and Blacksmiths, Union at

SANTA FE FREIGHT TRAINS ABANDONED.

Wichlta, Kan., April 17 .- All freight trains on the Newton and Purcell division of the Santa Fe, and or the Wichita and Western, have been about over for inof engineers. There are twelve dead engin's at New ion, seventeen at Arkansas City and nincteen at Par cell, and the road has no means of making the repair accessary to put them into service. There were fifteen

Poughkeepsle, N. Y., April 17 (special).-The trial of George Appo, the New-York "green goods" man indicted for negotiating counterfeit money, began here this morning. His counsel were A. J. Ros and Daniel O'Connell, of New-York. Appo had green patch over his right eye, where he was shot h February by Hogshead, one of his intended victim-His counsel said that they thought the indictment was defective and put in a demurrer. They also stated that since he was wounded, Appo's face has become paralyzed, and they have been unable to get a coherent statement from him. They also urges that insanity might be hereditary in Appo's family as his father has been confined in a criminal insan asylum for years. On these grounds they asked for time to consider these points and to inspect the in-The Court instructed both sides to ready to try the case on Thursday, previous to which
the demurrer will be argued. It is believed that
both Hogshead and Cassels, who negotiated with
Appo for the "green goods," will also be tried on
the same day. Hogshead is to be tried also for shoot-

CHINESE WORLD'S FAIR ACTORS MUST GO BACK. St. Paul, Minn., April 17.-A dispatch from Tacoma, Wash., to "The Ploneer Press" says: Hundreds of forged Chinese passports have been discover d. Cal-Wasson, of the Puget Sound District, Indecided to put into effect the exclusion of Chinamen. Thirty-two Chinese actors for the World's Fair and Wednesday morning. They have arrived, but Mr. Wasson, acting upon orders from the Treasury Department, refuses to recognize their certificates of the distributions.

SPENDING HOURS AT A PHOTOGRAPHER'S. ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN RECEIVES THE PARTY

-THE RECEPTION TO-DAY. The public functions in which, as the Nation's guests, the Duke of Veragua and his party have been taking part were suspended yesterday, and the day was spent in comparative quiet. The opportunity to rest was appreciated by all after the voyage and the exercises of Saturday, in view of the festivities which are to come.

The entire party, including Commander and Mrs. Dickins, was driven to Moreno's photograph gallery, at No. 420 Fifth-ave., in the morning, where pictures of all were taken, singly and in groups. The Duke was photographed in citizen's dress and in his uniform as Admiral of the Indies, with the Toison de Ora decoration suspended from a ribbon about his neck and a sash with the cross of the Order of Charles III of Spain across his breast. He was also photographed with his son and with other members of the party. It is said that the Duke almost always gets a good picture, as his face is one of marked individuality. He stood the ordeal patiently, as one who was used to that sort of thing.

The Duchess was photographed in evening dress and in a visiting costume. She is thoroughly Spanish. Her hair and eyes are black and manner, and her face becomes expressive as she speaks. The photographer succeeded in getting several characteristic pictures of her. Dona Maria, the daughter, were a dress of cream silk, If we sit down and make no protest against this we spangled with red stars, when she took her place before the camera. She has attracted almost as much attention as the Duke himself, by reason of her brightness and vivacity. She needed no reminder to look pleasant. Moreno has been appointed photographer to the Queen-Regent of Spain, and Her Majesty will receive copies of the will drive them out of the city of Buffalo; we will

In the atternoon the party went to the house of Archbishop Corrigan, who received them for a few minutes. They also visited the Female Orphan Asylum and the Foundling Asylum. In each of the asylums the Duke went through the wards and inspected the arrangements for the care of the sick and for the education and trainthis line of charitable work, being president of the Society for the Protection of Children in Res Madrid. He expressed himself as highly pleased with his tour. The party returned to the hotel

Den Emilio de Muruaga, Spanish Minister to the United States, and Don Manuel de la Cueva, Spanish Consul-General, direct with the Duke and spent the evening with him in his apartments at the Waldorf. At 10:30 a. m. to-day delegitions Exchange will hold an indignation meeting to-morrow from the New-York Historical Society, the Newto strike, as a bulletin was posted by the Executive Vork Geographical Society and the Chamber of Committee of District Assembly No. 82, ordering all Commerce will call and formally present their respects to the Duke.

Preparations for the reception to the Duke in the Governor's Room of the City Hall, to take place this afternoon, were looked after by Mayor main entrance to the Governor's Room will be closed and the people who come to pay their admitted by way of the stairway at the door at the east end of the corridor. They will pass through the room to the westerly end and go out of the door which opens near the head of the westerly stairway, reaching the ground floor of the building again by that means. preserving order and seeing that the line of proplace in the display of bunting on the City Hall

and his party. The Reception Committee, General Horace Porter chairman, will escort the ducal party from the Hotel Waldorf. Troop A, Captain Roe, and a picked body of police will act

party from the Hotel Waldorf. Troop A. Captain Rose, and a picked body of police will act as escort to the Duke and the committee, who will be the the hotel in time to reach the Jiv Hall at 2 p. m. Mayor Gilrov and Colonel McChellan, president of the Board of Aldermen, will welcome the party. Commander Jacob W. Miller reported to the Excentive Committee of the celebration vesterday that the Naval Brizade of Massachusatts, 500 strong, would join the New-York Naval Reserve in the parade if the expenses of the trip from Boston, about \$1,000, were paid by the committee. It was agreed to accept the terms of the Ray State marines.

Adjutant-General Josiah Porter, who, with Secretary Willis Holly, had been appointed to confer with President Cleveland and arrange for entertaining him here, reported that the President would review the Naval Parade on April 27, but could not remain for the shore parade, as he must leave the city on April 28. The President will arrive in New-York on the evening of April 26 and 20 to the Victoria Hotel, but he will probably not be able to attend the oall, it was said. Secretary Herbert, he said, would order 2,000 or 3,000 marines to take part in the shore parade, but he is averse to ask that the men of the foreign vessels be brought ashere. General McMahon's request for \$5.00 to cover the expenses attending the unveiling of the Ericsson statue, including decerations and music, was referred to the Auditing Committee. Mayor Gilroy gave notice that the admission tickets to the ball at Madison Square carden on April 27 would be ready on Thursday. They are limited to 5,000 in rumber, 4,000 tickets each admitting a man and woman at \$10 cach and 1,000 for women at \$5 cach. The bexes in the Garden will be sold at anction on Thursday afternoon in the Hotel Waldorf ballroom. The Manhattan and other clubs will aid in entertaining the toreigners.

Dennis Harrington, manager of the American noon in the Yorkville Police Court against Mary Flizslmmens, of No. 457 West Fifty fourth-st. seems that on February 9 the woman bought table cover from Mr. Harrington, valued at #1, and Yesterday Harrington called at her ouse to inquire about the cloth. He was met by the weman's husband, who assaulted him and drove out of the house. Harrington procured a warrant for the arrest of the couple, but when the court offic tried to execute it the man could not be found. tried to execute it the man could not be found.
When Mrs. Fitz-immons was arraigned she tearfully
sa'd that her husband, who is a plumber, had long
been cut of work, drank, and the children were crying for food. She had pawned the table cover at
No. 772 Ninthave.. and bounds breat she said, on
hearing this Harrington withdrew the complaint, and
the woman was discharged.

AN ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY IN TEXAS. Denison, Tex., April 17.-A conspiracy to assassinate

today. Six officers were to be assassinated at som date in the near future by friends of Carlisle, Lu trell, Smith and Hunt, all of whom are murderersentenced to be hanged. The affair has created the wildest excitement, and an effort is being made to ascertain the leaders of this desperate plot. Sensa-tional arrests are expected.

A WOMAN ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Rome, N. Y., April 17 .- The trial of Mrs. Mary Houlihan, indicted for murder in the first degree in billing Carl Prauer on July 31, 1892, was called in court here to-day. Mrs. Houlihan killed Brauer with an axe. She does not deny the killing, but says that it was done in self-defence; that Brauer attempted a criminal assault upon her. The prosecution will try he had been trying for a long time to collect, but 241 Chinese merchants will be returned to China had been unsuccessful; that on the day in question

at a standstill, for 20,000 of the miners have left | UNION PACAFIC MEN STRIKE. | THE DUKE HAS A BUSY DAY. | BUFFALONIANS UP IN ARMS. | CANNON BOOM AT FT. MONROE work, and are asserting of the miners have left | UNION PACAFIC MEN STRIKE.

IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTY THEY CONDEMN SHEEHAN'S LATEST OUTRAGE.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR SAYS HE FAVORED THE "SNEAK EILL" IN ORDER TO KEEP THE POLICE BOARD OUT OF POLITICS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Buffalo, April 17 .- I am a life long Democrat have spent thousands of dollars for the party. I ave worked for it for twenty-five years, but if this is Democracy I am a Democrat no longer." Henry A. Richmond who said these words this noon at a crewded public meeting at the Merchants'. I was of the Sheehan "sneak bill" that he spoke, and his voice trembled with earnestness. The great out-burst of applause which followed indicated the feeling which prevails here regarding the Lieutenant-Governor's latest trickery. The meeting was attended by th most induential business men of the city, and there were as many Democrats as Republicans among them All were present to protest against the bill which was smuggled through the Legislature to make the Buffalo Police Department part of William F. Sheehan's ma

bits from a few of the speeches: Mr. Clinton: "If we are to submit to this, we night as well run the city without any charter at

president of the Exchange, a grandson of Governo

Tinton, and a stanch Democrat. Here are sample

The presiding officer was George Clinton,

ner as tyrannical as outrageous, as diabolical as any partition of Poland or by England in its worst days are not worthy to be called American citizens, and might as well sit down and brand our foreheads with its unanimous condemnation by the people of Buffale Colonel C. O. Shepard: "I say these men, Sheehan cannot be a black the Ripper' by night and an honest

William H. Hotchkiss: "This is the time to fight for if we do not, the next thing this political gang will be doing is to cut Erie County off the VIIIth Judicial District altogether, and then they will fix ing of the children. He is much interested in their juries so the judges will bow down to their

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the "sneak bill" as "a cowardly and treacherous betrayal of the interests of the city," an "unwarranted, impertment and tyrannical interference"; also, condemning Gov ernor Flower and demanding an immediate repeal of the bill. A Citizens' Association was formed fight the "gang." Alonzo R. James was elected prestdent, and a committee was appointed to call a public meeting to be held within a week. The Real Estate The Editor of "The Courier" has just returned from

Washington, and that paper says editorially this morn ing: "We have good reasons for believing that 'The Courier' is safe in making the following prediction That no Buffalo Democrat who approves and applauds the disreputable Sneak Police bill will be appointed by the President to any Federal office in this city."

Lieutenant-Governor Shechan reached town yester day, and late last night he made a long statement which was a complete "give away." "The Police Department," he said, "has always opposed me. It was that the department might not be turned into politics, and that it might not be used against me and those who happen to be my friends that I desired the passage, of this bill. The thing that impressed itself most strongly upon my mind was that those interviewed were the same old fellows who are The duty of Mr. Shechan. It is the same old gang, the same old story. Why should the so-called Cleveland element ression past the Duke and his party is kept moving will devolve upon the police of the Third precinct. The Spanish flag will have a conspicuous committee in this State? Did I not successfully conduct the campaign in this State for Mr. Cleveland, and will float from a halliard stretched between and was there ever a moment that my loyalty to point struck at 11:30 this merning. Many of will also decorate the front of the building, placed on either side of the Stars and Stripes.

and by the journals favorable to him, both become and after election? Was there ever a Democratic campaign conducted in this state with more glorious results than that of last fall? And can any man say that, having had the neitye management of that campaign, I could not have inflicted irreparable injury on Mr. Cleveland and the canvass if I had so desired? Again I say I have no quarrel with the friends of Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Sheehan left town this afternoon for Albany. The injunctions issued by Judge Green, restraining Controller Gavin, James Hanrahan, president of the Common Council, and Mayor Bishop from holding a meeting and appointing a new Folice Board, were served this morning, and the "deal" cannot now be legally consummated until April 25, when the three are critered to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent. It is rumored that Sheehan intends to apply to some machine Judge in the eastern part of the State and have the injunction set aside. By Mayor Bishop's orders the City Hall was under guard all last night to prevent Gavin and Haurahan from getting in and holding their meeting to appoint the Sheehan Police Commissioners, Democratic State Committeeman Angustus F. Scheu, who, with Mr. Sheehan, was hadly mixed up with the ballot-box outrage has November, is said to be one of sheehan's candidates for Police Commissioner.

CLEVELAND DEMOCRATS BRING CHARGES. SHEEHAN AND HIS GANG TO BE EXPELLED

Enffalo, April 17 (Special).-At a brief but pointed necting of the Cleveland Democracy to night a com-nities was appointed to prefer charges against Lieutenant Governor Sheehan, Senator Endres and Assem-blymen Goldberg and Cahan, a proceeding prellminary o expelling them from the organization. Resolutions were adopted condemning Governor Flower and the Buffalo legislators and pledging the (Teveland Democacy to work in the courts for the annulling of the were, if anything, even more vigorous than those de-ivered on 'Change, and showed clearly the width of he gulf between the Cleveland men and the machine

SHEEHAN'S TOOLS UTHOLD HIM AT ALBANY. Albany, April 17 (Special),-Henry H. Guenther, he Democratic member from Eric County, who herecfore has been one of the most pliant of the tools of the Lieutenant-Governor, has determined to make war upon him on account of the manner in which sheehan put through the amendments to the Buffalo Shoehan put these amendments through the Legislature in an underhanded way, and now the people of Buffalo are up in arms, and are denouncing ilm severely for it. Mr. Guenther started in his ight to-night by first killing the Queen City Gas bill, one of Sheehan's pet measures, and followed it up by trying to get unanimous consent to introduce bill doing away with the obnoxious amendments. Before he asked for unanimous consent he tried to make a statement, but Clahan and Lenhard, two of hechan's faithful tools objected. Then Mr. Guenther arose to a question of privilege. He denounced sheehan and the methods adopted to pass the bill. Dr. Goldberg, who did the dirty work on the floor, could not be seen. Either he had left the chamber could not be seen. Eather he had proportions that he was invisible. Clahan and Leuhard, however, were willing to fellow their boss blindly to their political death, and they objected to the introduction of the bill. Their objections did it. But the record was

ASHORE ON THE NORTH CAROLINA COAST. Washington, April 17.-Superintendent Kimball today received a telegram stating that the schooner W. Burton, of Milton, Del., bound from New-York to New-Berne, N. C., went ashore at Acracoke Sta-tton, N. C. The crew of six was saved and the vessel will also probably be saved.

A DEFAULTING CASHIER DYING.

Nashville, Tenn., April 17.-Schardt, the defaulting cashier of the Mechanics' Bank and Trust Company, is dying from congestion of the stomach. A report that he had attempted to commit suicide arose from the fact that physicians were hurriedly summoned to his home at a late hour last night.

J. W. MACKAY AT HIS OFFICE AGAIN. San Francisco, April 17.-John W. Mackay visited his office for a short time this morning. Within a

SEVEN FOREIGN WAR VESSELS JOIN THE

FLEET. THE BRITISH SQUADRON, LED BY THE FORMID-ABLE BLAKE, ARRIVES IN HAMPTON ROADS

-THE DUTCH CRUISER VAN SPEYK AND ANOTHER FRENCHMAN REACH THE RENDEZVOUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Fort Monroe, Va., April 17.-The expectant fleet lying in rendezvous here received some notable accessions to-day, the five ships of the spanking British squadron under Vice-Admiral Hopkins coming into the roadstead about 9 o'clock this morning, and the French cruiser Hussard and the Dutch cruiser Van Speyk entering

later in the afternoon.

With the newcomers the strength of the flotilla has risen to twenty-four-thirteen of the ships composing it being American, five British, two Russian, two French, one Italian and one Dutch. For the first day of the rendezvous this highly flattering proportion of arrivals-twenty-four out of thirtyfive or thirty-eight expected in all-does extraordinary credit to those who have planned the arrangements for the gathering here, and assures beyond any possible question the immediate and entire success of that part of the Columbian celebration which is to take place in these waters. The early appearance of the English fleet is the more gratifying in that it is the largest and most conspicuous of the foreign squadrons sent to partici pate in the displays here and in New-York, and that its officers are counted upon to add by their numbers and their greater social availability more directly than any other foreign contingent to the international gayety which in the forthcoming week will absorb so completely the attention both of the ffeet and of the vivacious and high-spirited world ashore. The British squadron was a welcome and useful reinforcement also in filling out most effectively the second or outer line of ships in the roadstead, and giving the fleet as it now lies a regularity of formation which has added vastly to the picturesqueness and beauty of the sight from every point of approach. In becoming recognition of the prompt arrival of the squadron, of the number of its vessels and the rank of its commanding officer, the English ships received the choicest positions in the second line, and they now lie in order through the mouth of the Roads, east from the American Admiral's flagship, each British crutser being paired with one of Admiral Cenliam's American squadron. The huge flagship Blake lies consequently just beyond the Newark at the very tip of Old Point, scarcely 300 yards out from the long southerly piazzas of the Hygeia

The Blake is to be, apparently, the show ship of the rendezvous, as she has a tonnage of 9,000 and an armament of one 6-inch and two 9-inch guns. The Giovanni Bausan has two 10-inch guns, it is true, but with the Italian these two 10-inch monsters are carried by a cruiser little over one-third the size of the Blake. The Baltimore, the largest of the American cruisers, though she carries 8-inch guns, has but half the tonnage of the Blake, whose superiority in the fleet at the rendezvous and at the coming celebration will only be disputed if the Russian battle ship Emperor Nicholas can escape the ice in the Baltie in time to reach this country by April 27, or the American cruiser New-York, now sadly missed, can be got somehow out of the Cramp yards to lead the flotilla in the procession up the Hudson. From the shore and from any part of the roadstead the Blake now dominates the fleet without effort and beyond comparison or question. Her high black hull, 375 feet in length, rises clear from the water with frowning rows of port-holes, and her high upper decks, painted a dull yellow, seem to increase her size and clevation still more disproportionately. Tall, yellow stacks, the talkst in the fleet, and high, graceful masts of the military type, add to the massiveness and dignity of verbially spick-and-span in paint and cleanliness, and the Blake and the squadron she leads are as fresh and bright as the untiring labors of the Jack Tars can make them. The Blake is but two years old, and represents with credit and brilliancy the skill of the English naval designersa skill which it is a pity cannot be studied more in detail by comparisons on the spot with some of the bigger and more formidable cruisers now preparing in American shipyards. There are thirty-four officers on the English flagship, and her crew numbers 529 men.

Standing on the afterdeck of the Blake was Admiral Hopkins. He looked a typical mariner. His frame, not large, but compactly built, was well outlined in a closely fitting Prince Albert coat with the insignia of his rank upon the standing collar, and the colored ribbon of decoration pinned on his left breast. His face was tanned, and his eyes were hid behind half-closed lids, as though still seeking shelter after the vision had been strained by deep gazing to the distant horizon. His beard, with some dark hair still untinged with gray, was cut close around his chin.

Being altogether a remarkable ship, the Blake deserves more than passing mention. She is today the largest, the fastest, and the most heavily armored cruiser in existence, with the exception of her sister ship, recently launched, and her appearance on the Atlantic coast last year was her maiden voyage. She is an ideal of naval architecture, with a displacement of 9,000 tons and engines of 20,000 horse power to propel her through the water with twin screws at the rate of 22 nautical miles, or about 25 miles an hour. She is a floating battery, capable of throwing nearly a thousand pounds of metal with each broadside of her double row of guns, each weighing twenty-two tons and mounted on such massive gun carriages that a man can stand on the deck beneath the muzzle without bending. These guns can fire & shot of 360 pounds a distance of twenty four miles. Down in her hold there are fifty huge furnaces and seven immense boilers, which are attended by 150 firemen. Her four sets of triple-expansion engines cost alone one million of dollars. She carried no less than five searchlights. Her two immense funnels are ninety feet high, and her masts are in reality signal staffs of steel. Directly in front of the forward mast is the firing tower, protected by forged steel three feet thick, where the commanding offleer directs every movement during an encounter

with the enemy.

Next to the Blake in line, and thus brought opposite the Baltimore, lies the British protested cruiser Magicienne, smaller than the Newark or Chicago, though not unlike them in general lines, and differing widely from the Atlanta, whose tonnage of 3,200 it almost equals. Riggel like a sailing ship, with black hall and graceful stem and stern, the Magicienne is a pleasing type of the lighter man-of-war, whose chief service is in pursuit and spoliation, and not in hand-tohand cembats with ships of equal metal. East of the Magicienne in the British line, and opposite the Bennington, is the second armored cruiser, the Australia, of 5,600 tons only, but carrying exactly the same armament of two 9-inch and ten 6-inch rifles as the Blake. Built in 1888, the Australia looks less fresh and attractive than the larger cruiser, and her lines are heavier and show more bulkiness, while her unsparred military masts and shorter stacks her of much of the peculiar dignity and impressiveness of her larger and more powerful consort. Behind the Australia were anchored the

smaller cruisers Tartar and Partridge, only par-